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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/594,819	06/16/2000	Lars Westberg	040000-739	1957
27045	7590	07/13/2004	EXAMINER	
ERICSSON INC. 6300 LEGACY DRIVE M/S EVR C11 PLANO, TX 75024			YAO, KWANG BIN	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2667	
			DATE MAILED: 07/13/2004	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/594,819

Applicant(s)

WESTBERG, LARS

Examiner

Kwang B. Yao

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 16 April 2004.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-18 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 16 April 2004 is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

1. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent, or on an international application by another who has fulfilled the requirements of paragraphs (1), (2), and (4) of section 371(c) of this title before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent.

The changes made to 35 U.S.C. 102(e) by the American Inventors Protection Act of 1999 (AIPA) and the Intellectual Property and High Technology Technical Amendments Act of 2002 do not apply when the reference is a U.S. patent resulting directly or indirectly from an international application filed before November 29, 2000. Therefore, the prior art date of the reference is determined under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) prior to the amendment by the AIPA (pre-AIPA 35 U.S.C. 102(e)).

2. Claims 1, 2, 4, 6, 9, 14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Subramaniam et al. (US 6,070,187).

Subramaniam et al. discloses an apparatus for configuring network comprising the following features: as depicted in Fig. 3, regarding claim 1, auto-configuration of a new router (86) to act like a router, the router being a part of an IP intranetwork (74), the IP intranetwork (74) comprising routers (80, 84) interconnected via Point to Point links, The method comprising the steps of establishing a physical connection between the new router (86) and an existing router (84) within the intranetwork (74); establishing a Point to Point link between the new router (86)

and the existing router (84), over the physical connection; requesting and retrieving an IP address to make IP communication possible between the new router (86) and the existing router (84) over the Point to Point link; automatically identifying the resources (88) which are essential for retrieving configuration information for the new router (86); automatically configuring the new router (86) by means of the configuration information; and starting a routing protocol to establish network connectivity between the new router (86) and the rest of the intranetwork (74); regarding claim 2, providing the existing router (84) with IP addresses, identifying the essential resources (88), thus making it possible for the new router (86) to obtain the configuration information from the essential resources (88) via the existing router (84); regarding claim 4, obtaining a DHCP Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol address (88) during the establishing of the Point to Point link; and using the DHCP server (88) address, to identify the essential resources (88) which provide the configuration information; regarding claim 6, starting a routing protocol is performed by, sending a so-called "hello-message" to inform the other routers (80, 76) within the intranetwork (74) that a new router (86) is from now apart of the intranetwork (74); regarding 9, means for detecting a new added router (86) connected to the router (84) via a Point to Point link, the router (84) having connections to essential resources (88) which are provided with configuration information so that the new router (86), via the router (84), can identify the essential resources (88), obtain configuration information and automatically be configured to start to act like a router; regarding claim 14, essential resources (88) being provided with configuration information and that a new router (86) being added to the existing router (84), is automatically configured to start to act like a router, within the intranetwork (74),

by means of the configuration information. See Abstract, and column 10, line 20 to column 15, line 8.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claim 3 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Subramaniam et al. (US 6,070,187) in view of Hirai (US 6,324,577).

Subramaniam et al. discloses the claimed limitations above. Subramaniam et al. does not disclose the following features: regarding claim 3, providing the new router with standard host names defined for the essential resources; obtaining a DNS Domain Name System address during set-up of the Point to Point link; and using the DNS server to resolve the hostnames into IP addresses thus making it possible for the new router to find the configuration information at the essential resources. Hirai discloses a network management system comprising the following features: regarding claim 3, depicted in Fig. 15, providing the new router (12) with standard host names defined for the essential resources; obtaining a DNS Domain Name System address (36a) during set-up of the Point to Point link; and using the DNS server (36a) to resolve the hostnames into IP addresses thus making it possible for the new router to find the configuration information at the essential resources. See column 11, line 45 to column 13, line 7. It would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the system of

Subramaniam et al. by using the features, as taught by Hirai, in order to provide less delay for a router which is newly incorporated into the network. See Hirai, column 3, lines 20-26.

5. Claim 5 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Subramaniam et al. (US 6,070,187) in view of Hendel et al. (US 6,014,380).

Subramaniam et al. discloses the claimed limitations above. Subramaniam et al. does not disclose the following features: regarding claim 5, contacting one of the essential resources to obtain routing protocol. Hendel et al. discloses a system comprising the following features: contacting one of the essential resources to obtain routing protocol e.g. OSPF configuration information. See column 7, lines 1-3. It would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the system of Subramaniam et al. by using the features, as taught by Hendel et al., in order to provide an efficient communication system.

6. Claims 7, 12, 13, 17, 18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Subramaniam et al. (US 6,070,187) in view of Feltner et al. (US 6,515,997).

Subramaniam et al. discloses the claimed limitations above. Subramaniam et al. does not disclose the following features: regarding claim 7, wherein the IP intranetwork is a part of a BSS within a cellular system and the new router, to be configured to work like a router, is co-located with a BTS within the Intranet; regarding claim 12, by the router being co-located with a BTS; regarding claim 13, the new added router to be automatically configured is a BTS; regarding claim 17, the IP intranetwork being a part of a BSS within a cellular system comprising a BSC co-located with a router and at least one BTS co-located with a router, BSCs and BTSs being interconnected via Point to Point link; regarding claim 18, the new router is a BTS, which is added to an existing BTS and is autoconfigured to act like a router. Feltner et al. discloses a

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system comprising the following features: regarding claim 7, as depicted in Figs. 1 and 4, wherein the IP intranetwork (102) is a part of a BSS (14) within a cellular system (100) and the new router (114), to be configured to work like a router, is co-located with a BTS (114) within the Intranet; regarding claim 12, by the router being co-located with a BTS (114); regarding claim 13, the new added router to be automatically configured is a BTS (114); regarding claim 17, the IP intranetwork (102) being a part of a BSS within a cellular system comprising a BSC (28) co-located with a router and at least one BTS (114) co-located with a router, BSCs and BTSs being interconnected via Point to Point link; regarding claim 18, the new router is a BTS (114), which is added to an existing BTS and is autoconfigured to act like a router. See column 4-7. It would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the system of Subramaniam et al. by using the features, as taught by Feltner et al., in order to provide an efficient auto-configuration system. See column 2, lines 41-54.

7. Claims 10 and 16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Subramaniam et al. (US 6,070,187) in view of Shaffer et al. (US 6,125,108).

Subramaniam et al. discloses the claimed limitations above. Subramaniam et al. does not disclose the following features: regarding claim 10, at least one of the essential servers is a so-called RA Resource Allocation server, handling on-demand resource allocation, the RA having means for automatically obtaining configuration information about the intranetwork; regarding claim 16, at least one of the essential servers is a so-called RA Resource Allocation server being capable of automatically obtaining configuration information about the intranetwork and handling on-demand resource allocation. Shaffer et al. discloses a system for enhanced client identification comprising the following features: as depicted in Fig. 1, regarding claim 10, at

least one of the essential servers (14) is a so-called RA Resource Allocation server, handling on-demand resource allocation, the RA having means for automatically obtaining configuration information about the intranetwork; regarding claim 16, at least one of the essential servers is a so-called RA Resource Allocation server (14) being capable of automatically obtaining configuration information about the intranetwork and handling on-demand resource allocation. See column 5, lines 26-30. It would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the system of Subramaniam et al. by using the features, as taught by Shaffer et al., in order to provide an efficient communication system. See column 1, lines 5-9.

8. Claims 11 and 15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Subramaniam et al. (US 6,070,187) in view of Silton et al. (US 6,335,926).

Subramaniam et al. discloses the claimed limitations above. Subramaniam et al. does not disclose the following features: regarding claim 11, that at least one of the essential resources is a so-called DRC Dynamic Router Configuration server having means for automatically generate the configuration information to the new router; regarding claim 15, that at least one of the essential resources is a so-called DRC Dynamic Router Configuration server being capable of automatically generating the configuration information to the new router. Silton et al. discloses a dynamic configuration system comprising the following features: depicted in Fig. 3, regarding claim 11, that at least one of the essential resources is a so-called DRC Dynamic Router Configuration server (Fig. 3, CONFIGURATION SERVER) having means for automatically generate the configuration information to the new router; regarding claim 15, that at least one of the essential resources is a so-called DRC Dynamic Router Configuration server (Fig. 3,

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CONFIGURATION SERVER) being capable of automatically generating the configuration information to the new router. See column 2-4. It would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the system of Subramaniam et al. by using the features, as taught by Siltan et al., in order to provide an efficient communication system.

Allowable Subject Matter

9. Claim 8 is objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

Response to Arguments

10. Applicant's arguments filed 4/16/04 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

On page 10, last paragraph, Applicant argues that Subramaniam et al. describes a configuration process in which a specific process in a host is used to find a default gateway; in contrast, the invention is characterized by use of the point to point links between routers, which obviates the need for a default gateway, a point to point link is a link established using the point to point protocol. Examiner respectfully disagrees with these arguments. First of all, point-to-point link does not mean that the link must require the point-to-point protocol; it merely refers to an uninterrupted connection between one piece of equipment to another. See Newton's Telecom Dictionary. Subramaniam et al. does disclose an uninterrupted connection between Hubs 80 and

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84; in other words, a point-to-point link is established. Moreover, Subramaniam et al. does disclose the claimed limitations of: as depicted in Fig. 3, auto-configuration of a new router (86) to act like a router, the router being a part of an IP intranetwork (74), the IP intranetwork (74) comprising routers (80, 84) interconnected via Point to Point links, The method comprising the steps of establishing a physical connection between the new router (86) and an existing router (84) within the intranetwork (74); establishing a Point to Point link between the new router (86) and the existing router (84), over the physical connection; requesting and retrieving an IP address to make IP communication possible between the new router (86) and the existing router (84) over the Point to Point link; automatically identifying the resources (88) which are essential for retrieving configuration information for the new router (86); automatically configuring the new router (86) by means of the configuration information; and starting a routing protocol to establish network connectivity between the new router (86) and the rest of the intranetwork (74). See Abstract, and column 10, line 20 to column 15, line 8. Therefore, it is respectfully submitted that the reference of Subramaniam et al. does anticipate the claimed invention.

On page 11, second paragraph, Applicant argues that Examiner makes no references to the Subramaniam et al. specification to identify the particular functionalities recited in claim 1; furthermore, the specification of Subramaniam et al. does not disclose any use of point to point links. Examiner respectfully disagrees with these arguments. It is noted that Subramaniam et al. discloses the claimed functionalities described in Abstract, and column 10, line 20 to column 15, line 8. Moreover, by standard definition of point-to-point communication (See Newton Telecom Dictionary), Subramaniam et al. does disclose an uninterrupted connection between Hubs 80 and

84. Therefore, it is respectfully submitted that the reference of Subramaniam et al. does anticipate the claimed invention.

On page 11, third paragraph, , Applicant argues that Subramaniam et al. fails to anticipate the claims 9, 2, 4, 14. Examiner respectfully disagrees with these arguments. It is noted that Subramaniam et al. does disclose the features recited in these claims. See paragraph 3 above.

On page 12, Applicant argues that Subramaniam et al. fails to anticipate claims 1 and 9, and fails to identify any teachings in Hirai, Hendel, Felner, Schaffer or Sifton to cure the deficiencies of Subramaniam et al. Examiner respectfully disagrees with these arguments. Regarding the arguments on claims 1 and 9, it is shown that Subramaniam et al. does disclose all the claimed limitations, see paragraph 3 above. Regarding the arguments related to the reference of Hirai, Hendel, Felner, Schaffer or Sifton, Applicant's arguments fail to comply with 37 CFR 1.111(b) because they amount to a general allegation that the claims define a patentable invention without specifically pointing out how the language of the claims patentably distinguishes them from the references.

Conclusion

11. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

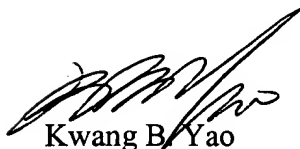
A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period

will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

12. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Kwang B. Yao whose telephone number is 703-308-7583. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Chi H Pham can be reached on 703-305-4378. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).



Kwang B. Yao
June 23, 2004